



Devolution - Part 13

Shadow Government



Patel Patriot

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Special thank you to A. C. Harmony for her dedication and contributions!

Also special thank you to Cat and Monster Biscuit for your contributions!

My original plan for Devolution - Part 13 was an article to serve as a continuation of Devolution - Part 12. I am still working on piecing together the aspects of that article but I felt it was necessary to put that work on hold and put forth this article instead.

This article will outline one of Trump's key executive orders that I truly believe spells out that we are no doubt in the middle of some sort of Continuity of Government plan that I believe to be a plan of devolution. I briefly touched on this executive order in Devolution - Part 3, but it deserves its own article and detailed breakdown.

I've said many times throughout my series that we need to start thinking bigger. I always thought I was thinking bigger but researching for this article led me to the realization I was wrong. I've spent a majority of my series focused on the Department of Defense and the military, and they still are very important to what is unfolding, but devolution is much bigger than just the DoD and the military. Just how much bigger?

Let's find out.

The Executive Order

Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience

On December 7th, 2020, Donald Trump signed Executive Order 13961: Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience (FMR EO). This Executive Order was released simultaneously with the Federal Mission Resilience Strategy 2020 (Strategy). I believe that by the end of this article, you will see that between the FMR EO and the Strategy, the entire framework for devolution has been sitting in the federal register for everybody to see since December 7th, 2020.

Allow me to prove it to you:

Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the **National Security Act of 1947**, as amended, I hereby order the following:

This executive order begins by telling us under what authority Trump has issued it. In addition to the Constitution and laws of the United States, the National Security Act of 1947 is mentioned specifically. The National Security Act of 1947 is found in Chapter 44 of United States Code, Title 50 - War and National Defense.

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TITLE 50—WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

referred to as the “United States Coordinator”), and the importance of strong cooperation between the United States Coordinator and a senior official of the Russian Federation having authorities and responsibilities for preventing weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism commensurate with those of the United States Coordinator, and with whom the United States Coordinator should coordinate planning and implementation of activities within and outside of the Russian Federation having the purpose of preventing weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism.

(Pub. L. 110–53, title XVIII, §1842, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 500.)

CHAPTER 44—NATIONAL SECURITY

Sec.	Short title.
3001.	Congressional declaration of purpose.
3002.	Definitions.
3003.	Definitions of military departments.
3004.	Department of Defense.
3005.	Transferred.

§ 3001. Short title

This chapter may be cited as the **“National Security Act of 1947”**.

(July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §1, 61 Stat. 495.)

Sec.	
3049a.	Special pay auth engineering, or
3050.	Annual report on minority employe
3051.	Repealed.
3052.	Limitation on e diplomatic into
3053.	Travel on any co telligence colle
3054.	POW/MIA analyt
3055.	Annual report o terrorist assets
3056.	National Counte
3057.	National Counte
3058.	National Intellig
3059.	Foreign Malign l
3060.	Climate Security
	SUBCHAPTER II—MISC
3071.	National Securi tion.
3072.	Authority of Fed to award perso
3072a.	Reports on exerc
3073.	Advisory comm pensionation of p bility of other

In the very first paragraph, we are made aware of the context that this EO is being issued in. Throughout the entire FMR EO, the phrase “natural disaster” is never mentioned, yet the context of “War and National Defense” is immediately clarified. This is very important. The entire basis for this EO is discussing continuity of government during war and you will see more proof of this as we continue.

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to maintain comprehensive and effective continuity programs that ensure national security and the preservation of government structure under the United States Constitution and in alignment with Presidential Policy Directive-40 (PPD-40) of July 15, 2016 (National Continuity Policy). Executive departments and agencies (agencies), including the Executive Office of the President, must maintain the capability and capacity to continuously perform National Essential Functions (NEFs), as defined by PPD-40, regardless of threat or condition, and with the understanding that adequate warning may not be available. Agency heads must fully integrate preparedness programs, including continuity and risk management, into day-to-day operations to ensure the preservation of the NEFs under all conditions.

Presidential Policy Directive-40 (PPD-40) is a classified directive that was issued by Barack Obama. Here is some further background:

PPD-40, National Continuity Policy, sets forth the policy of the United States to maintain a comprehensive and effective continuity capability through Continuity of Operations (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG), and Enduring Constitutional Government (ECG) programs ensuring the preservation of government structure under the United States Constitution and continuing performance of NEFs under all conditions.¹

PPD-40 itself is still classified. As such, we have no way of figuring out the full specifics within that document, but we are still able to learn a few important things about it from documents put forth by FEMA through Federal Continuity Directive 1 & Federal Continuity Directive 2. Both were created based on what is in PPD-40.

- Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD-1) - Establishes the framework, requirements, and processes to support the development of executive department and agencies continuity programs by specifying and defining elements of a continuity plan.
- Federal Continuity Directive 2 (FCD-2) - This directive implements the requirements of FCD-1 and provides direction and guidance to all departments and agencies.

The Federal Continuity Directive create the framework for implementation for all continuity programs for the executive branch. FCD-1 even has an entire annex dedicated to Devolution:

ANNEX I: DEVOLUTION

Devolution is the capability to transfer statutory authority and responsibility from an organization's primary operating staff and facilities to other designated staff and alternate locations to **sustain essential functions**. A continuity plan's devolution option addresses how an organization will identify and transfer organizational command and control, as well as responsibility for **performing essential functions** to personnel at a geographically dispersed location unaffected by the incident.

Organizations may activate their DERG as a short-term option while ERG members relocate to their alternate location(s). Additionally, organizations may choose to partially devolve by transferring responsibilities for select essential functions or devolve to multiple sites by transferring responsibilities for particular essential functions to various sites.

The above annex tells us that the focus of any continuity of government operation is to sustain the performance of National Essential Functions. The FCDs also define and list exactly what those National Essential Functions are:

NEFs: Select functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency and that, therefore, **must be supported through COOP, COG, and ECG capabilities**.⁷

Table A-1 lists the NEFs, which represent the overarching responsibilities of the Federal Government and are the primary focus of Federal Government leadership before, during, and in the aftermath of a catastrophic emergency.

Table A-1. National Essential Functions⁹

National Essential Functions
NEF 1: Ensuring the continued functioning of our form of government under the United States Constitution, including the functioning of the three separate branches of government.
NEF 2: Providing leadership visible to the Nation and the world and maintaining the trust and confidence of the American people.
NEF 3: Defending the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and preventing or interdicting attacks against the United States or its people, property, or interest.
NEF 4: Maintaining and fostering effective relationships with foreign nations.
NEF 5: Protecting against threats to the homeland and bringing to justice perpetrators of crimes or attacks against the United States or its people, property, or interests.
NEF 6: Providing rapid and effective response to and recovery from the domestic consequences of an attack or other incident.
NEF 7: Protecting and stabilizing the Nation's economy and ensuring public confidence in its financial systems.
NEF 8: Providing for Federal Government services that address the national health, safety, and welfare needs of the United States.

So, let's breakdown what's already been established just by the end of the very first section of the FMR EO:

- On December 7th, 2020, Trump issued the FMR EO using Presidential powers based in the context of War & National Defense
- The Section 1 of the FMR EO explains that it is the policy of the United States to perform the NEFs as defined by PPD-40, in a continuity environment, regardless of threat or condition.
- The Federal Continuity Directives gave us those NEFs

Back to the executive order:

Sec. 2. Federal Mission Resilience Strategy. To achieve this policy, in conjunction with this order, I am signing the Federal Mission Resilience Strategy (Strategy), which should be implemented to increase the resilience of the executive branch. Implementing the Strategy will reduce the current reliance on reactive relocation of personnel and enhance a proactive posture that minimizes disruption, distributes risk to the performance of NEFs, and maximizes the cost-effectiveness of actions that ensure continuity of operations, continuity of government, and enduring constitutional government.

As I mentioned at the beginning of this article, Trump released this Executive Order in conjunction with the Federal Mission Resilience Strategy (Strategy). I will cover the Strategy in detail in the second part of this article but the whole purpose of the Executive Order and the Strategy is to “increase the resilience of the executive branch.” To “ensure the continuity of operations, continuity of government, and enduring constitutional government.”

This section indicates a clear goal of moving from a reactive posture to a proactive posture when it comes to continuity of government and maintaining the NEFs. What I find most interesting here is what’s required to make such a transition. In order to shift into a proactive posture, you must specifically know, or at least strongly suspect, exactly what might be coming to cause a disruption.

I was a baseball player so forgive me for this imperfect metaphor. Hitting a baseball is not easy, especially if the pitcher has multiple different pitches to choose from (fastball, curveball, slider, etc.) If you don’t know what type of pitch is coming your way as a hitter, you are in a reactive posture. You’re left guessing. However, if you know your pitchers well enough, you can anticipate exactly which balls might be thrown your way, allowing you to hit way more home-runs.

The FMR EO and the Strategy consistently mention trying to get to a proactive posture regarding continuity. To me, that means they already have a pretty clear idea of what “pitch” is coming their way. Trump and those planning the devolution operation knew that the political establishment was going to follow through with stealing the election and as we get further along, you’ll see that the FMR EO and Strategy was Trump’s direct response.

Federal Mission Resilience Executive Committee

Section 3 of the FMR EO established an Executive Committee:

Sec. 3. Executive Committee. (a) The Federal Mission Resilience Executive Committee (Executive Committee) is hereby established.

(b) The Executive Committee shall be composed of the **Secretary of Defense**, the **Secretary of Homeland Security**, the **Director of National Intelligence**, the **Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA)**, the **Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations**, and the **Director of the Office of Management and Budget**. When issues concerning science and technology, including communications technology, are on the agenda, the Executive Committee also shall include the **Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)**. The heads of other agencies, and other senior officials, shall be invited to attend meetings as appropriate.

Let's look at who each member of the Executive Committee would have been at the time of this executive order. This Executive Committee will be implementing the Strategy with a goal of ensuring "the continuity of operations, continuity of government, and enduring constitutional government." These are the brains behind devolution, and consist of some very important names.

Members of the Executive Committee

Secretary of Defense: **Christopher Miller**

Secretary of Homeland Security: **Chad Wolf**

Director of National Intelligence: **John Ratcliffe**

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA) - Also known as National Security Advisor: **Robert O'Brien**

Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations: **Tony Ornato**

Director of the Office of Management and Budget: **Russell Vought**

Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy: **Kevin Droegemeir** - Kevin would only attend when issues concerning science and technology, including communications technology are on the agenda. I'm including him here because he plays a major role in the execution of the FMR EO and therefore plays a major role in devolution. We'll go over that in detail later on.

Executive Committee Responsibilities

Here we get to see what the FMR Executive Committee will actually be doing and it's very important to understand this.

(c) The APNSA, in coordination with the other members of the Executive Committee, shall be responsible for convening the committee, as appropriate, to coordinate the review, integration, and execution of the Strategy and other continuity policy across the executive branch.

(d) The Executive Committee shall:

(i) coordinate the development of an implementation plan (Plan) for the Strategy and other continuity policy, as described in section 4(b) of this order, and **shall facilitate execution of the Plan and other continuity policy**, as appropriate;

(ii) advise the President, through the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff (Chief of Staff), on the review, integration, and execution of the Strategy and other continuity policy, including the recommendations outlined in section 4(c) of this order; □

(iii) establish, with consensus of its members and as appropriate, subordinate coordinating bodies; and

(iv) coordinate the development of an interagency framework under which agencies will assess and address risk to Federal Mission Resilience and NEFs across the executive branch.

This means that the FMR Executive Committee would be the group responsible for not only developing a plan of continuity but also **facilitating the execution of that plan of continuity**. It allows the Executive Committee to establish subordinate groups responsible for operating and implementing that continuity plan in support of the FMR Executive Committee. Finally, it allows them the flexibility to create their own “interagency framework” to assess and essentially re-prioritize the NEFs based on the continuity environment. We'll discuss this in detail later.

Implementation

Sec. 4. Implementation. (a) **Within 90 days** of the date of this order, the Executive Committee shall submit a Federal Mission Resilience Executive Committee Charter to the President, through the Chief of Staff, that identifies any subordinate bodies, working groups, and reporting mechanisms that support the role of the Executive Committee.

(b) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Executive Committee shall submit a Federal Mission Resilience **Implementation Plan** to the President, through the Chief of Staff, that sets forth how the executive branch will implement the Strategy. **The Plan shall describe in detail the near-, mid-, and long-term actions necessary to ensure the uninterrupted performance of NEFs.**

(c) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Executive Committee shall coordinate the review of existing continuity policy and other related national policies, and shall provide recommendations to the President, through the Chief of Staff, on any actions necessary to align these policies with the implementation of the Strategy.

This section is important because not only does it outline how the continuity plan would be implemented but it also gives us a look at an under-the-radar yet key player in the devolution process. That key player is Mark Meadows. Meadows may not be on the Executive Committee, but he clearly plays an important role in facilitating and implementing the FMR EO and Strategy.

If you go back and watch Donald Trump's final speech before "leaving" the Presidency from Joint Base Andrews on Jan 20th, 2021, you'll notice that Meadows was the only member of the FMR Executive Committee to see him off on January 20th. Read the [transcript of his speech](#) and you'll see Meadows is actually the only member of Trump's entire cabinet that was publicly acknowledged. I think that is significant because this Executive Order has established Meadows as the back channel to President Donald Trump.

Knowing that makes this story from early August much more intriguing:

“

[Meadows] has been meeting with former President Donald Trump and "Cabinet members" about plans to "move forward in a real way," he claimed in a Newsmax interview on Friday. He refused to divulge the specifics of plans being discussed with Trump – whom he referred to as "the president" – at the former president's Bedminster golf club in New Jersey.

As [the video](#) of the exchange shows, Meadows described Trump as "a president who is fully engaged, highly focused, and remaining on task."

The North Carolina Republican added, in apparent reference to Trump and his team, "We met with several of our cabinet members tonight."

The *New York Times*' Maggie Haberman [responded](#) the next day, "I can't stop thinking about this interview. The former chief of staff is talking as if there's a shadow presidency going on (there isn't) at a time when there's a conspiracy theory that Trump will be reinstated (he won't)."

Let's briefly review what we just went over to make sure we understand the importance of what we have covered so far. This Executive Order stemming from Trump's war powers is outlining the implementation and execution of a continuity plan. It describes to us the Executive Committee who is responsible for implementing and executing that plan. It also tells us there are subordinate bodies and working groups involved in supporting the Executive Committee and their work in implementing and executing that plan. It also tells us exactly who would serve as the back-channel to the President for this plan.

Let's continue with the EO:

Sec. 5. Amendment to PPD-40. To designate a new National Continuity Coordinator (NCC), in section 6 of PPD-40, the second sentence is hereby revised to read as follows: “To advise and assist the President in that function, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, or his or her designee, is designated as the NCC.”

So the APNSA (AKA National Security Advisor), which would be Robert O’Brien, is designated as the new National Continuity Coordinator (NCC) which would make sense since he is the Chair of the FMR Executive Committee and that Committee is responsible for implementing and executing a continuity plan. But it also states it could be “his or her designee.” As crazy as this sounds, literally anybody could be the NCC. Whether the NCC is Robert O’Brien or somebody he designated, it’s becoming clear O’Brien plays a major role in devolution and Trump’s battle against the political establishment.

Here is an [article from NPR](#) from January of 2020:

In an exclusive interview with NPR, Robert O'Brien said he expects to have trimmed about a third of the ranks at the National Security Council by the end of next month.

"I think the reality is by the time we finish up, by the end of this month, end of next month, that we'll probably have about 60 to 70 staffers who've gone back to their home agency," O'Brien said.

There were about 180 policy staff detailed to the team when O'Brien took charge in September — experts on loan from the Pentagon, State Department, Homeland Security, Transportation, and intelligence agencies. O'Brien described it as "a little bit bloated."

So far, about 40 to 45 officials have left the NSC, he said. Streamlining the team, which provides information and advice to the president for his biggest diplomatic and security decisions, was one of O'Brien's top priorities when he took over as Trump's national security adviser in September.

"You sort of see a very messy decision on the Soleimani strike, one that didn't seem to sort of have all of the t's crossed and i's dotted," said John Gans, author of *White House Warriors*, a book about the NSC.

Gans said **Trump is wary of leaks** and seems averse to advice and guidance like the kind of guidance traditionally given by the NSC.

It doesn't help that **some of the most damning testimony against Trump in the impeachment hearings** came from people working for the NSC.

"This decision on Iran, you can't divorce it from **President Trump's sort of war against the so-called deep state**," Gans said. "**What he calls the deep state is really what everybody else calls America's experts on Iran, Iraq and every other foreign policy.**"

O'Brien said the ranks of the NSC had, at one point, swelled as large as 236 staffers during the Obama administration. He says a smaller NSC makes for more effective coordination. It allows the State Department and Pentagon to do their jobs.

He says a big NSC can be tempted "to go operational" and get more involved **in diplomatic and military operations better suited for the Cabinet.**



POLITICS
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"I look back at the Cuban missile crisis, and I think folks believe Kennedy, President Kennedy, handled that crisis pretty well," O'Brien said. "He had 12 policy staffers at the NSC."

Then there is this [RedState article](#) from Feb of 2020.

Donald Trump finally put his October announced plan to cut the National Security Council dramatically into full action today. [RedState reported on the likelihood of this](#) earlier this morning. This comes on the heels of the high profile departures of the Vindman brothers, one of which played a key role in undermining Trump's Ukrainian foreign policy and then placed himself at the center of the now failed impeachment effort.

Obama had turned the NSC into a bloated, ineffective body. That was seemingly shown in the former President's inability to make tough decisions at time (i.e. not enforcing the Syria red line). The more people on the NSC, the more competing interests and back stabbing you will get. That was clearly illustrated the last five months during the impeachment push, most of which originated from the NSC. The council has also responsible for a lot of undermining leaks over the last three years that targeted the administration's priorities.

You simply can not function as an administration without having the buy in of those closest to the President. It's not about blind "loyalty," as certain conservative contrarians constantly want to posit. It's about have a team that understands the goal and will work toward that. The idea that Vindman or any of these other Obama holdovers, many of which were just taking up space, should stick around never made any sense.

Remember this from [Devolution - Part 1](#)?

Above-Top Secret contingency plans already exist for what the military is supposed to do if all the Constitutional successors are incapacitated. Standby orders were issued more than three weeks ago to ready these plans, not just to protect Washington but also to prepare for the possibility of some form of martial law.

According to new documents and interviews with military experts, the various plans – codenamed Octagon, Freejack and Zodiac – are the underground laws to ensure government continuity. They are so secret that under these extraordinary plans, "devolution" could circumvent the normal Constitutional provisions for government succession, and military commanders could be placed in control around America.

From the Newsweek Article

The article was published March 18, 2020, and claims, "Standby orders were issued more than three weeks ago to ready these plans...". That means in February of 2020. Trump had ordered the military to review and prepare the continuity of government plans. I think the timeline of this is essential.

Interesting, isn't it? At around the same time as the military was preparing plans for continuity of government, Trump and the head of the NSC were in the process of "streamlining the team" at the NSC by removing those that NPR had mockingly characterized as "the deep state." Gaslight much?

In order for devolution to work effectively, having the right people in place is a necessity as is making every effort to minimize the chance of any leaks or resistance as the plan is set in motion. There were clearly necessary steps being taken to remove known leakers and those likely to interfere. We will touch on the NSC again later on because they actually played an important role in the creation of the FMR Executive Order and the Strategy.

Let's do another recap quick:

- On December 7th, 2020, Trump issued the FMR EO using his Presidential powers based in the context of War & National Defense.
- The FMR EO explains that it is the policy of the United States to perform the NEFs as defined by PPD-40, in a continuity environment, regardless of threat or condition.
- The Federal Continuity Directives gave us those NEFs.

- The FMR EO explains the switch from a reactive posture to a proactive posture when it comes to continuity planning, making it seem like they may have know what was coming.
- The FMR EO established an Executive Committee to implement and execute a continuity plan.
- The FMR EO has detailed the roles of the Executive Committee and established that the Executive Committee could establish subordinate bodies and working groups to support their work in implementing and executing the continuity plan.
- The FMR EO detailed the back channel to the President: Mark Meadows.
- The FMR EO showed us who the new NCC is: Robert O'Brien.

Now let's discuss one of the most important aspects of any top-secret plan: secure communications.

Secure Communications

This is where things start to get even more interesting.

Sec. 6. Amendments to *Executive Order 13618*. (a) Section 2.3 of *Executive Order 13618* of July 6, 2012 (Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Communications Functions), is hereby revised to read as follows:

So the FMR Executive Order is amending sections of Executive Order 13618 which was issued by Obama. In order to understand the significance of these amendments, we need to fully understand what Executive Order 13618 entails so we know what is actually being amended. Here is a fantastic summary of EO 13618 from the [Congressional Research Service](#):

Summary

In the event of a national security crisis or disaster, federal, state, local, and territorial government and private sector communications are important. National security and emergency preparedness communication systems include landline, wireless, broadcast and cable television, radio, public safety systems, satellite communications, and the Internet. For instance, federal national security and emergency preparedness communications programs include the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service, Wireless Priority Service, and classified messaging related to the Continuity of Government Condition. Reliable and secure telecommunications systems are necessary to effectively manage national security incidents and emergencies.

On July 6, 2012, President Barrack Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13618 which addresses the federal government's need and responsibility to communicate during national security and emergency situations and crises by assigning federal national security and emergency preparedness communications functions. EO 13618 is a continuation of older executive orders issued by other presidents and is related to the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. §606). This executive order, however, changes federal national security and emergency preparedness communications functions by dissolving the National Communications System, establishing an executive committee to oversee federal national security and emergency preparedness communications functions, establishing a programs office within the Department of Homeland Security to assist the executive committee, and assigning specific responsibilities to federal government entities. This report provides a summary of EO 13618 provisions, and a brief discussion of its salient points.

The aspect to focus on here is that during national security and emergency situations, such as those that would cause a continuity of government situation, there were numerous entities involved in carrying out the responsibilities for secure communication.

Specific Department and Agency Responsibilities

EO 13618 details federal department and agency responsibilities related to NS/EP communications functions. The executive order specifically identifies Departments of Defense (DOD), DHS, the Department of Commerce, the Administrator of General Services, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Federal Communications Commission responsibilities. DHS, however, is tasked with a significant portion of NS/EP communications responsibilities.

Executive Order 13618 essentially provided for every single agency in our government to play a role in secure communication during emergency situations. 13618 even goes on to say "All agencies":

Sec. 6. General Agency Responsibilities. All agencies, to the extent consistent with law, shall: (a) determine the scope of their NS/EP communications requirements, and provide information regarding such requirements to the Executive Committee;

Now that we know Executive Order 13618 is all about, let's look at how it was actually amended by the FMR Executive Order.

Obama's EO 13618 Section 2.3:

Sec. 2.3. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and the Director of OSTP shall make recommendations to the President, informed by the interagency policy process established in PPD-1, with respect to the exercise of authorities assigned to the President under section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606). The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and the Director of OSTP shall also jointly monitor the exercise of these authorities, in the event of any delegation, through the process established in PPD-1 or as the President otherwise may direct.

Amended by Trump's FMR EO Section 6:

”The Director of OSTP is delegated the authority to exercise the authorities vested in the President by section 706(a), and (c) through (e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606(a), and (c) through (e)), if the President takes the actions, including issuing any necessary proclamations and findings, required by that section to invoke those authorities. This delegation shall apply to any provisions of any future public law that are the same or substantially the same as the provisions referenced in this section.”

The difference here is important. Instead of using an interagency policy process to make recommendations to the President with respect to the use of authorities assigned to the President under the Communications Act of 1934, the FMR EO set things up to outright delegate the President's authority to the Director of the OSTP “if the President takes the actions, including issuing any necessary proclamations and findings, required by that section to invoke those authorities.”

Let's look at the Communications Act of 1934 “as amended (47 U.S.C. 606(a), and (c) through (e))” and figure out what authorities they are even talking about. It should be noted that the title of the entire section in our united states code is “War powers of the President.” Here is the full text of those authorities but I will a screenshot of the summary:

Allows the President to suspend or amend rules and regulations upon **proclamation** “that there exists a war or a threat of a war or state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency or if he deems it necessary in the interests of national security or defense.” **The President may prioritize defense or security communications**, authorize government use or control of communications facilities, and suspend or amend “rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations or devices capable of emitting electromagnetic radiations.” [47 U.S.C. § 606 \(c\),\(d\)](#) .

It could just be a coincidence but I think this is worth examining regardless. Look at the language being used in Trump’s FMR Executive Order:

“...if the President takes the actions, including issuing any necessary proclamations and findings, required by that section to invoke those authorities.”

Now notice the language used from the text of the Communications Act of 1934:

“During the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged...” & “Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war...” & “Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States.”

Where have we seen language like this before?

Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEADs) are executive orders, **proclamations**, and messages to Congress that are prepared in anticipation of a range of emergency scenarios, so that they are ready to sign and put into effect the moment one of those scenarios comes to pass. First created during the Eisenhower Administration as part of continuity-of-government plans in case of a nuclear attack, **PEADs have since been expanded for use in other emergency situations where the normal operation of government is impaired**. As one recent government document describes them, **they are designed “to implement extraordinary presidential authority in response to extraordinary situations.”**

This executive order is once again referencing the war powers of the President. As I’ve said so many times before, we are in a state of war and this FMR Executive Order has alluded to that fact multiple times now. If Trump has used PEADs to proclaim a state of war, the FMR Executive Order triggers the delegation of authority to take over priority communications, suspend or amend rules relating to certain emission stations or devices, suspend rules and regulations regarding wire communications, close any facilities deemed necessary, and/or have

the government take over the use of any such facility, station, or apparatus as described. They would have the legal authority to essentially take over any and all forms of communications required.

If President Trump and his FMR Executive Committee were going to implement a continuity of government plan like devolution, they would need to be able to securely communicate as the operation unfolds. The first step he took to ensure they had proper communication was to delegate his authority to direct such use of the secure communications networks.

Now lets look at one more thing from the FMR Executive Order that really shows the true genius of Trump and those involved in the devolution plan regarding secure communications.

Here is the very next section of the FMR EO:

(b) Section 3 of Executive Order 13618 is hereby revoked. The responsibilities of the national security and emergency preparedness Executive Committee set forth in section 3.3 of Executive Order 13618 shall be transferred to and exercised by the Executive Committee established in section 3 of this order.

So the FMR EO revoked section 3 of Obama's EO 13618. Here is that Section 3 that was revoked:

Sec. 3. *The NS/EP Communications Executive Committee.*

Sec. 3.1. There is established an NS/EP Communications Executive Committee (Executive Committee) to serve as a forum to address NS/EP communications matters.

Not only did this executive order delegate authority to prioritize defense and security communications, but it also consolidated involvement away from all those extra agencies and placed it solely within the Federal Mission Resilience Executive Committee. So the same Committee that is implementing and executing the devolution plan has the sole **authority, access, and responsibility** to perform the National Security and Emergency Preparedness communications.

Obama's EO 13618 created a process for emergency communication involving all sorts of red-tape through deep state agencies and Trump shred that order to pieces and consolidated it into the hands of those implementing and executing the devolution plan.

I know this has been a lot to take in already so let's do another recap before diving into the strategy:

- On December 7th, 2020, Trump issued the FMR EO using his Presidential powers based in the context of War & National Defense.
- The FMR EO explains that it is the policy of the United States to perform the NEFs as defined by PPD-40, in a continuity environment, regardless of threat or condition.
- The Federal Continuity Directives gave us those NEFs.
- The FMR EO explains the switch from a reactive posture to a proactive posture when it comes to continuity planning, making it seem likely those involved would have known what was coming.
- The FMR EO established an Executive Committee to implement and execute a continuity plan.
- The FMR EO has detailed the roles of the Executive Committee and established that the Executive Committee should establish subordinate bodies and working groups to support their work in implementing the continuity plan.
- The FMR EO detailed the back channel to the President: Mark Meadows.
- The FMR EO showed us who the new NCC is: Robert O'Brien.
- The FMR EO outlined the delegation of legal authority to use secure communications during a continuity event if the President had proclaimed a state of war.
- The FMR EO consolidated responsibilities for secure communications away from every agency and into the FMR Executive Committee.

Everything I've seen from the FMR EO tells me this is their devolution plan.

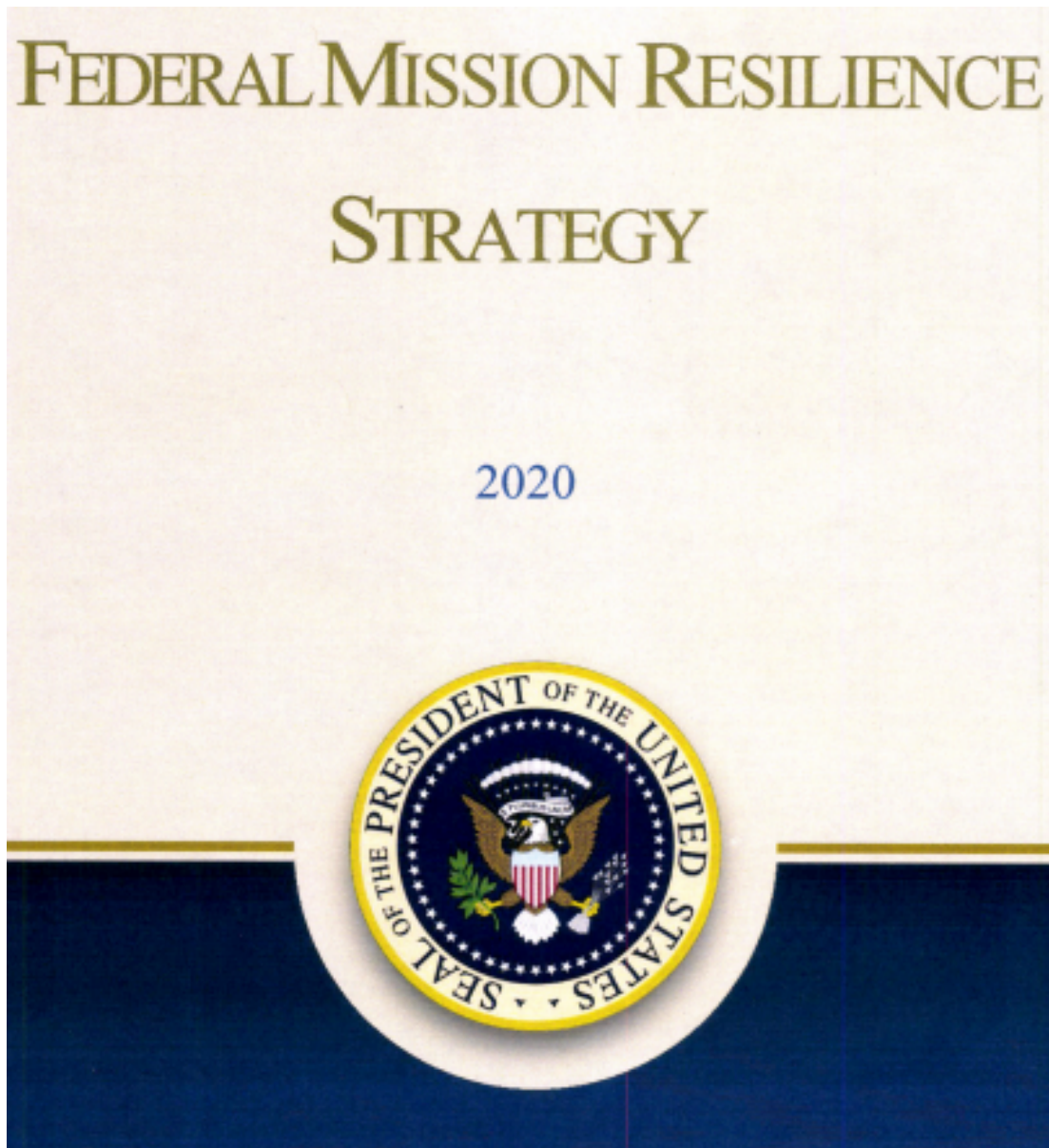
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The Strategy

Federal Mission Resilience Strategy - Introduction

Now let's take a look at the Federal Mission Resilience Strategy that was released in conjunction with the FMR EO. As I stated, the FMR EO established the framework for implementing and executing a continuity plan. The finer details of that plan are found in the Strategy.



We will first look at the introduction letter from Donald Trump himself:

Federal Executive Branch:

In support of my Administration's National Security Strategy, I am issuing the *Federal Mission Resilience Strategy* (hereafter, "the Strategy") to address the long-term challenges of political, economic, and military competition from near peer adversaries as well as disruptions from natural disasters and pandemics.

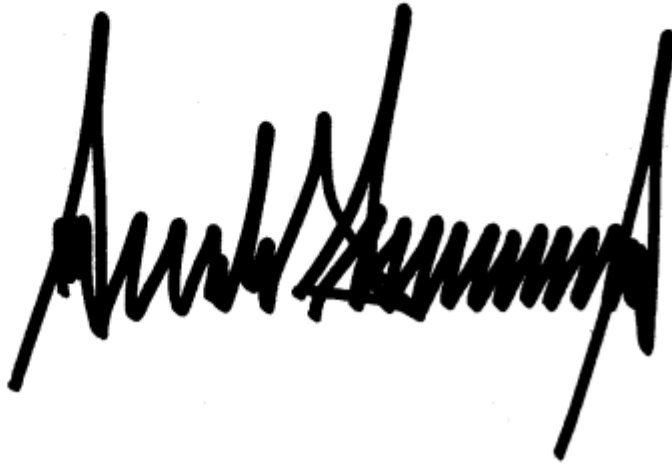
Our adversaries will not attempt to fight us on our terms. They have studied our way of war, invested in capabilities to target our strengths, and are adept at competing below the threshold of armed conflict. Adversarial threats are not the only source of disruption. Disruptions from wildfires, natural disasters, and pandemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic highlight the importance of an integrated risk management approach to prioritize essential functions and services.

This Strategy accelerates our collective efforts to fully implement *National Continuity Policy* and make risk-informed decisions to maintain a comprehensive and effective capability that ensures the continuous performance of essential functions and services to preserve our constitutional form of government, under any and all conditions. As the executive branch, we must recommit and sustain leadership's attention on meeting the needs of the American people in the face of disruptions and preserving our form of government.

Despite our best efforts, the government cannot prevent all dangers. We recognize, and must prepare for, the possibility of unforeseen events including natural disasters, pandemics, cyber threats, and kinetic or electromagnetic pulse attacks. We must be prepared as a Nation, as a Federal Government, and as individual citizens to preserve, protect, and defend our way of life.

The Strategy builds on the *National Continuity Policy* and provides guidance to the Executive Office of the President and Federal executive departments and agencies to increase the executive branch's resilience. Our current and future prosperity depend on our ability to reduce the vulnerability of our critical infrastructure to cyber, physical, and electromagnetic attack. The government and private sector must work together to reduce vulnerabilities and design infrastructure that addresses preparedness and resilience from the start.

The follow-on *Federal Mission Resilience Implementation Plan* will ensure that our Nation's efforts and resources will be brought to bear in a coordinated manner through integrated **Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government programs** interwoven into routine, day-to-day government operations. Working together, **we will prioritize the security, prosperity, and interests of the American people to confront the challenges of tomorrow.**

A large, bold, handwritten signature in black ink, characteristic of Donald Trump's signature style, featuring multiple sharp peaks and a dense, scribbled middle section.

President Donald J. Trump

**The White House
December 2020**

This entire introduction is Trump's way of telling us what he was about to do. Remember that this happened after the election was stolen from Trump. He was supposedly an outgoing President. Why would he even bother with some sort of continuity plan and strategy at this point of his Presidency unless there was something meaningful he was going to use it for. That alone is proof that devolution is real. It doesn't make sense for him to issue the FMR EO and the Strategy this late in the game unless they were going to use it. Trump is telling us that they are implementing the proper "National Continuity Policy" to fight back against those who seek to destroy our country. Trump is telling us he is implementing devolution. It's all here.

There is one quote from that introduction that I would like you to keep in the back of your mind: "The government and private sector must work together to reduce vulnerabilities and design infrastructure that addresses preparedness and resilience from the start." You will see at the end why I mention that.

Let's dig in:

Executive Summary & the NSC

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Mission Resilience Strategy (hereafter, “Strategy”) builds on existing continuity policy to accelerate the evolution of our Federal Government to become more resilient against all threats and conditions through an enduring structure of distributed risk and capabilities. **The Strategy was developed in response to direction from the National Security Council Principals Committee** and supports the National Security Strategy by refocusing national continuity policy implementation to better address emerging threats to the performance of essential functions and services.

This is a very interesting revelation and it comes 1 paragraph into the executive summary. “The Strategy was developed in response to direction from the National Security Council Principals Committee.” Time for a mini dive into what Trump did with the NSC and who is on the NSC Principals Committee.

On April 4th, 2017, President Trump issued National Security Presidential Memorandum - 4. This memo laid out how Trump would implement his national security policy and decision making during his presidency. Here is a good summary from the memo:

As President, my highest priority is to ensure the safety and security of the American people. In order to advise and assist me in executing this solemn responsibility, as well as to protect and advance the national interests of the United States at home and abroad, I hereby direct that my system for national security policy development and decision making shall be organized as follows:

A. The National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, and Supporting Staff

The National Security Act of 1947, as amended, established the National Security Council (NSC) to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. There is also a Homeland Security Council (HSC)—established through Executive Order 13228 of October 8, 2001, and subsequently codified in the Homeland Security Act of 2002—that has the purpose of advising the President on matters pertaining to homeland security. Each Council is also responsible for the effective coordination of the security-related activities and functions of the executive departments and agencies.

Here again we have mention of the National Security Act of 1947. As previously mentioned, the National Security Act of 1947 is found in Chapter 44 of United States Code, Title 50 - War and National Defense. The entire purpose of the NSC is to advise the President on matters relating to domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security. Keep in mind what we have already discussed regarding the NSC and how Trump and Robert O’Brien appeared to be cleaning out the “deep state” from the NSC in February of 2020.

The Strategy was developed in response to direction from the NSC Principals Committee, so let’s find out who that is:

B. The Principals Committee

The Principals Committee (PC) shall continue to serve as the **Cabinet-level senior interagency forum for considering policy issues that affect the national security interests of the United States**. The PC shall be convened and **chaired by the National Security Advisor**. The Homeland Security Advisor may, at the sole discretion of the National Security Advisor, also convene and chair the PC. The Chair shall determine the agenda in consultation with the appropriate committee members, and the Executive Secretary shall ensure that necessary papers are prepared, and that conclusions and decisions are communicated in a timely manner. Invitations to participate in or attend a specific PC shall be extended at the discretion of the Chair, and may include those Cabinet-level heads of executive departments and agencies, and other senior officials, who are needed to address any issue under consideration.

The PC shall have as its regular attendees **the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Chief of Staff to the President, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Advisor, the Homeland Security Advisor, and the Representative of the United States to the United Nations**. The Counsel to the President, the Deputy Counsel to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may attend all PC meetings.

The Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor (Deputy National Security Advisor), the Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategy, the Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to the Vice President, and the Executive Secretary (who shall serve as the Executive Secretary of the PC) shall attend all of the meetings of the PC, and the Assistant to the President for Intragovernmental and Technology Initiatives may attend as appropriate.

When international economic issues are on the agenda of the PC, the Committee's regular attendees will include the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy (who shall serve as Chair for agenda items that principally pertain to international economics).

To clarify what is happening here, the Strategy and the FMR EO simultaneously issued created the entire framework needed for devolution, and were developed in response to direction from the NSC's Principals Committee. That committee is a "Cabinet-level senior interagency forum for **considering policy issues that affect the national security interests of the United States**." (Emphasis mine)

Not only did Trump draw on his authority from the National Security Act of 1947 (War & National Defense) to issue the EO and Strategy, but he did so based on the direction from the highest-level policy making group regarding national security interests for the United States.

I know I keep repeating this, but only because it bears repeating:

Everything we are seeing points to a military operation in the form of a continuity of government plan, and that plan is specifically written to ensure the resilience of the executive branch in a national security crisis...specifically, a wartime situation.

Let's look a little closer at who was part of the NSC Principals Committee at the time the FMR EO was issued. This list comes from National Security Presidential Memorandum - 4. There are some individuals who may at times attend the meetings but I am only going to list those designated as "regular attendees." The ones in bold are **also members of the FMR Executive Committee that we discussed above.**

- National Security Advisor - Robert O'Brien - Chair of Committee
- Secretary of State - Mike Pompeo
- Secretary of the Treasury - Steve Mnuchin
- **Secretary of Defense - Christopher Miller**
- Attorney General - William Barr
- Secretary of Energy - Dan Brouillette
- **Secretary of Homeland Security - Chad Wolf**
- Chief of Staff to the President - Mark Meadows
- **Director of National Intelligence - John Ratcliffe**
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - Mark Milley
- Director of the Central Intelligence Agency - Gina Haspel
- Homeland Security Advisor - Julia Nesheiwat
- Representative of the U.S. to the United Nations - Kelly Craft

So, if we assume that the FMR EO and the Strategy are the framework of devolution, then the committee and the members listed above (at minimum) were the ones who provided the direction leading to the execution of devolution.

What that means to me is that I cannot write off anybody on this list as being a "black hat." The FMR EO and Strategy clearly lays out the implementation and execution of a continuity of government plan and this group set the entire thing in motion so we cannot definitively conclude any are "black hats."

It's also interesting to me that the four members from the NSC Principals Committee that are also on the FMR Executive Committee all have roles having to do with either war, national security, or intelligence.

Let's continue on with some of the Strategy:

Federal Mission Resilience is the ability of the Federal executive branch¹ to continuously maintain the capability and capacity to perform essential functions and services, without time delay, regardless of threats or conditions, and with the understanding that adequate warning of a threat may not be available. Federal Mission Resilience will be realized when preparedness programs, including continuity and enterprise risk management, are fully integrated into day-to-day operations of the Federal executive branch.

The Strategy model of “Assess, Distribute, and Sustain” **reduces the reliance on reactive relocation of personnel** to alternate locations and **emphasizes a more proactive full-time posture of distribution** and as necessary, **devolution** to minimize disruptions to essential functions and services. This shift in policy implementation is supported by three lines of effort (LOE). Through these LOEs, Federal executive branch Principals will drive efforts within their components to increase the capability and capacity to continuously perform essential functions and services to mitigate against all threats, **including adversarial actions** and regional disruptions. The increased resilience of day-to-day mission operations will ensure continuous performance of essential functions and services regardless of circumstance through the application of holistic risk management and continuity of operations principles. “Essential functions and services” refers to the functions (i.e., National Essential Functions, as defined by Presidential Policy Directive – 40 (PPD-40), *National Continuity Policy*, and Primary Mission Essential Functions, developed through Federal Continuity Directive 2, *Federal Executive Branch Mission Essential Functions and Candidate Primary Mission Essential Functions Identification and Submission Process*) and capabilities necessary to preserve and sustain the American way of life.

This section has some great information. Not only does it specifically mention the word “devolution,” but it tells us that each of the Federal executive branch Principals are to increase their capability and capacity to continuously perform essential functions and that they may not have any notice in doing so.

Their focus is to use a holistic risk management approach and continuity principles relating to the NEFs. This means in using their continuity plan, they will not be able to focus on any individual NEF but rather they would look at the “bigger picture” and manage the risk across a broad framework. This is a critically important part. Remember what devolution truly means. They let the Biden administration assume office, by doing so, they did risk losing total control of every possible “node” and that requires them to be flexible yet prepared as to not let any of their prioritized NEFs fail.

It also echoes the same focus on a reactive vs. proactive posture that we first heard in the FMR EO, This time prioritizing a “proactive posture of distribution” over a “reactive relocation of personnel.” We see that mentioned again in the very next section:

Further, this Strategy:

- Acknowledges the efforts of our adversaries to limit United States advantages; the vulnerability of our critical infrastructure; and the need for a unifying construct to **shift continuity implementation from reactive relocation** (i.e., with indications and warning) to a **proactive sustained distributed model** (i.e., leverage existing distribution of Federal missions).
- Leverages decades of principles, practices, and capabilities that form the foundation of our continuity mission, while promoting evolutionary steps that also address the long-term challenges of non-kinetic threats (e.g., cyber, pandemic) to our governmental functions, critical infrastructure, and economic and political systems.

The FMR EO mentioned subordinate bodies and working groups that would support the FMR Executive Committee in the implementation and execution of the continuity plan. The picture that I'm starting to see forming is that the framework for devolution that we find throughout the FMR EO and the Strategy was to have working groups ready with the capability and capacity of performing essential functions once the plan was initiated.

If you don't quite see that picture forming yet, you will as we continue.

Strategic Context

2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Today, we face a dynamic threat environment that challenges our Nation's safety, security, and resilience. Adversaries and strategic competitors present new and emerging threats, empowered by technology and often operating below the threshold of armed conflict, to place our critical infrastructure and essential functions and services at risk. Building a culture of preparedness and resilience across government will require increased awareness and cooperation between leadership, continuity staff, risk management practitioners, mission owners/operators, policy makers, and budget staff. The integration of continuity, preparedness, and risk management policies and procedures across day-to-day operations **with renewed emphasis on the distributed execution of essential functions and services will enhance the Federal executive branch's ability to proactively adjust performance of essential functions and services during disruptive incidents.**

Existing continuity policy supports Federal executive branch efforts to meet adversarial challenges and other no-notice disruptions. However, sustained leadership by the Executive

Again, in the Strategic Context section we see a move toward a proactive posture, this time relating to the performance of essential functions during “disruptive incidents” and while essentially spelling out what those “disruptive incidents” might be. Critical infrastructure and its vulnerability to kinetic and non-kinetic attacks or disruptions that could prevent the ability to preserve our form of government.

We already know that election infrastructure is classified as critical infrastructure. We also know that there was foreign interference in our elections based on comments Trump has made. So think about what interference in our election infrastructure and the theft of an election results in. It leads to everything we are seeing playing out today. The stolen election has prevented the ability to preserve our form of government and so much more.

Another important statement from above is this one:

“We must take full advantage of existing authorities related to risk and preparedness Frameworks. We cannot allow the successes of our past to preclude implementation of innovative approaches to address current threats.”

I’ve said before that if you understand who Donald Trump is as a person and who he was as a President in his first term, then nothing makes sense about him walking away from an

obviously stolen election. If he knew there was going to be fraud, then Donald Trump would have been derelict in his duties as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of our armed forces to let them get away with it. I think that statement tells us that President Trump didn't let them get away with it. He took full advantage of his authorities (War Powers & PEADs) related to risk and preparedness frameworks (Continuity of Government). I believe the FMR EO and the Strategy are the innovative approach mentioned and I'll show you soon what I think that approach is exactly.

The Planning Model

The planning model is another part of the Strategy the mentions the shift from a reactive posture to a more proactive one and even describes it as a cultural shift. Rather than continuity being an over-complicated afterthought set up for failure when it's truly needed, continuity through this Strategy would become prioritized and ready for a seamless transition to operating the prioritized NEFs without interruption.

The Strategy explicitly states that it “requires the Federal executive branch to logically distribute risk to the performance of essential functions” and that this “distributed system will need technology and communications infrastructure to enable secure and reliable communications.” This could be referencing the secure communications from the FMR EO, but it's not impossible that this is also referencing what Trump is doing with his recent acquisition group. Could the IP addresses that left the DoD 3 minutes before the end of Trump's term have anything to do with the communications infrastructure?

This set up for seamless transition is exactly what was described in the FMR EO through the established subordinate bodies and working groups used to support the FMR Executive Committee,

Lines of Effort

The three lines of effort focused on the Federal executive branch mentioned in this next section are fairly self-explanatory, but I need to stress that going through this strategy in its entirety is time well-spent. I will only be commenting on a few aspects, but the entire document is incredibly relevant.

This is important. I mentioned the picture that was starting to form and this very clearly outlines it for us. The devolution plan that we are currently experiencing has multiple nodes with senior officials retaining responsibility for assuming risk in executing their essential functions. Do you see where I'm going with this yet?

Here we have more discussion of distributed assets and using technological advancements to enable governance in a distributed environment. This also mentions exercising the transfer of leadership roles and responsibilities without relocating personnel. All of this is pointing to devolution.

Again: discussing the distributed environment and apportioning authority and responsibility among multiple stakeholders through geographic diversity.

The Strategy outlines the context, planning model, and steps necessary to ensure the resilience of the Federal executive branch. It includes:

- Re-prioritization of essential functions.
- Increasing possible nodes available to perform those re-prioritized essential functions.
- Mentions throughout the distributed environment of operations across geographic areas.

The FMR EO and the Strategy paint a clear picture of devolution. A plan to create an Executive Committee of senior level officials and subordinate bodies or working groups that would be proactively ready to take on the authority and responsibility of performing the re-prioritized essential functions required to preserve our American way of life.

Executing the Plan

The Distributed Environment

Now that we have gone through the FMR EO and the Strategy, I'd like to once again revisit the Executive Committee established by Executive Order 13961: Governance and Integration of

Federal Mission Resilience and see if we can make any connections.

Sec. 3. Executive Committee. (a) The Federal Mission Resilience Executive Committee (Executive Committee) is hereby established.

(b) The Executive Committee shall be composed of the **Secretary of Defense**, the **Secretary of Homeland Security**, the **Director of National Intelligence**, the **Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA)**, the **Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations**, and the **Director of the Office of Management and Budget**. When issues concerning science and technology, including communications technology, are on the agenda, the Executive Committee also shall include the **Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)**. The heads of other agencies, and other senior officials, shall be invited to attend meetings as appropriate.

Recall the quote I told you to remember from Trump's introduction:

"The government and private sector must work together to reduce vulnerabilities and design infrastructure that addresses preparedness and resilience from the start."

It's time to look at the members of the Executive Committee and see what they are up to now in the "private sector"?

Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations: Tony Ornato

Tony Ornato has an interesting story. He went from working for the Secret Service, to working as Trump's Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. After Joe Biden was inaugurated, Ornato went back to the Secret Service serving as the assistant Director, a prestigious role. The Biden administration had concerns:

It's very interesting that somebody from the FMR Executive Committee is now embedded withing the United States Secret Service in a very prominent role.

Director of the Office of Management and Budget: Russell Vought

After leaving office in on January 20th, 2021, Russell went on to found the Center for Renewing America. The CRA focuses on the following issues:

The CRA has multiple former Trump administration officials from various agencies. My personal favorite team member of the CRA:

(Reminder: I am not Kash Patel. I am just a big fan and he is my pseudo-namesake)

The CRA is essentially continuing the work of implementing Donald Trump's policy and agenda in some of the most key areas.

Secretary of Homeland Security: Chad Wolf

On March 23, it was reported by MSN that in addition to joining the America First Policy Institute, Chad Wolf would be launching Wolf Global Advisors.

The website is virtually dormant and there is hardly any news about anything they are actually doing. Wolf Global advisors could be considered as a small-scale Department of Homeland Security.

Secretary of Homeland Security: Chad Wolf &

Director of National Intelligence: John Ratcliffe

Both Chad Wolf & John Ratcliffe went on to join the America First Policy Institute.

The America First Policy Institute was formed not long after the stolen election on 11/20/2020 by Brooke Rollins. Brooke is the former Director of the Domestic Policy Council and Chief Strategist at the White House under Donald Trump. There are a ton of names associated with this organization and everything single name is pro-Trump. If you click through each name on the list, you will notice something. Of the 72 individuals who are listed as part of the America First Policy Institute team, only 12 did not work for Trump at some point. 60 of the individuals actually worked for Trump in some capacity in the last 4 years.

Some were tapped by Trump for his 2016 election, some for the 1776 commission, some on his re-election campaign, but a majority served in his during his actual Presidency in his administration. Here is what The Hill said about the group:

The America First Policy Institute is essentially continuing the work of implementing Donald Trump's policy and agenda. They fill in a lot of key areas that the Center for Renewing America isn't focusing on. Here you can see their "Areas of Interest" as described on their website:

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA) - Also known as National Security Advisor: Robert O'Brien

On January 21st, 2021, Robert O'Brien co-founded American Global Strategies LLC. This organization is another organization that seems almost dormant. There is hardly any news on them and the website doesn't have much to it. This is what they claim to do and who is on their team:

Secretary of Defense: Christopher Miller

Sometime after leaving office on January 20th, Christopher Miller co-founded an organization that goes by the name of Boundary Channel Partners (BCP). BCP is virtually dormant with no news about them anywhere. All searches lead back to the website. So what is this group actually doing? This is what they claim to provide for their services:

What is most interesting is who else is part of the BCP team alongside Christopher Miller:

Every single member (except for Ms. Barbara Hayley) of this seemingly dormant organization has prior experience working in Trump's administration in some very important roles, including a few key names already known to the devolution story (Miller and Tata). This group might even be considered a small-scale version of Trump's Department of Defense.

Conclusion

Look at the Executive Order and the Strategy we covered in this article and add it to the rest of the circumstantial evidence presented throughout Devolution Series. Consider everything you know about Donald Trump himself. Add in the utter dysfunction of Biden and his administration.

Devolution can no longer be considered just another theory.

We can now see the full picture starting to come into focus. On December 7th, 2020, Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13961: Governance and Integration of Federal Mission Resilience and Federal Mission Resilience Strategy and set his plan in motion. We can now point to the exact group of people who were responsible for “implementing and executing” that plan.

Everybody responsible for implementing and executing devolution has gone on to either form or join organizations that closely align with what the Trump administration was doing during his first term in office. There are simply too many coincidences to ignore.

Have you noticed that Trump is becoming *more* relevant and is putting himself even further into the spotlight? The MAGA movement is only growing and there is nothing stopping it. We the people are taking out country back from the grassroots level as we should be. We are doing our part. Trump has already done his.

It's no longer a question of if devolution is real, but rather when and how it is revealed.

THE BEST IS YET TO COME!

Patel Patriot

<https://t.me/patelpatriot>

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PS: I don't have a way to contact you individually but I want to say THANK YOU to those who have contributed to the "Tip Jar". Means more to me than you will ever know. Thank you much!

God Bless you all!

♥ 53 💬 19 ➦

Write a comment...

Gregg · Writes Gregg's Newsletter · Nov 4

Thank you for your insight. Thank about this. King Solomon was approached by two woman claiming the same baby. I told them he would cut the baby in half if it would please them both. The real mother would not allow this to happen and told him to give the baby to the other woman. That's how Solomon knew who the real mother was. She loved the baby too much to let it die. Trump had the same problem. He knew the democrats cheated and had the evidence. He loved the country too much to allow it to be divided and watch it die. That is why he has waited. Allowed them to abuse the country and show just how much they hate us. The people are now seeing the fraud and lies. By doing this the country will be United in taking down the enemy that has planned soo much evil for all of us. God is in control and he Loves our country. He will get the glory for this victory over evil.

♥ 24 Reply

James J. Troxler · Nov 4

This article is absolutely wonderful. I am not the best reader in the world but even I can see how this describes our true government and those stellar professionals who waiting in the wings.

After reading this article my impatience for someone to fire the starting gun to get this started has magnified by a factor of 10. Seeing the democrat party's ass kicked during the elections of November 2nd, it seems to me that whatever level of buy-in from WE THE PEOPLE has to have been reached. So, what the hell are those guys waiting for?

Let's go Brandon!

♥ 9 Reply

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